WASHINGTON

The Nomination of Mr. Akerman for Attorney General Confirmed.

THE SE'NATE SYMPATHIZING WITH CUBA.

Rest olutions Virtually Recognizing Cuban Belligerency.

The Apportionment Bill Defeated.

The Last Attempt to Reconstruct Georgia.

WASHINGTON. June 23, 1870. The Nomination of Mr. Akerman Cou-

The nomination of Mr. Akerman to be Attorne, General was among the confirmations by the Senate to-day. Mr. Trumbull reported the name, with the request that it be confirmed. Mr. Fowier, of Tennessee, objected, but upon some explanations made by Mr. Trumbull the objection was withdrawn and the confirmation was made without a division. This is considered here a satisfactory rebuke of a few factious individuals, and exhibits one more evidence of the fact that the majority is with the Presiden and is disposed to heartily uphold his administra-tion, despite the efforts of one or two to the con-

American Difficulties in Cuba. No official accounts have recently been received ncerning affairs in Cuba, but private letters represent that the authorities there are much interested in preventing difficulties between the people and American citizens there. Defeat of the Congressional Apportionment

After a long and rather lively debate the bill for the apportionment of members of Congress under the census of 1870 was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee and the clinching motions to reconsider and lay on the table agreed to. The Judiciary Committee will hardly be called again this session for re-ports, and except some extra effort is made to get it before the House again the bill is in effect killed. It is understood, however, that an effort will be made next Monday to bring it in and pass it under suspension of the rules. bjection to it seems to be in increasing the number of members of the House to 300. The bill, as it passed the House, fixed the number at 275; but the Senate amended it so as to make it 200. Its passage in this

The Georgia Bill Reported. General Butter reported the Georgia bill to-day, and, according to arrangement, half a dozen amend-ments were offered to it in the House, among them the famous Bingham amendment. It was agreed that a vote shall be taken to-morrow at two o'clock. It is thought that the Bingham amendment, or some thing similar to it, will be adopted.

Opening of Telegraph Enterprise Between

Washington and the East Indies.

By telegrams received in this city this foremoon from India we learn that the telegraphic service between India and London has been greatly benefited by the completion of the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta submarine cable, which connects at Malta with the established cables down the Mediterranean; these, in turn, connecting with the submarine lines ex-tending from Suez to Bombay. These several companies constitute a direct submarine route from England to India. To celebrate the event of the completion of these valuable racilities a banquet is now being given at the house of Mr. John Pender, Loudon. In the evening of the 23d (this day) the Viceroy of India sent congratulatory messages to the banquet, and also one to the President of the United States, which latter arrived at Washington at half-past ten o'clock this morning, and is as fol-

BOMBAY, India, June 23, 1870.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington:—
The Viceroy of India for the first time speaks direct by telegraph with the President of the United States. May the completion of this long line of uninerrupted communication be the emblem of insting union between the Eastern and the Western world. THE VICEROY OF INDIA To this despatch the following answer was returned by order of President Grant :-

THE VICEROY OF INDIA:

THE VICEROY OF INDIA:—
Your despatch of this date is received. I congratulate you upon the connection of your country with the balance of the world by telegraph, and join you in the wish for a lasting union between the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

U. S. GRANT.
The following despatch was sent from here by Mr. Field:—

Field:—
JOHN PENDER, Esq., 18 Arlington Street, London:—
Most heartily do I congratulate you and your as sociates on the completion of the submarine tele graph lines between England and India, and I trust that within one year the cables from India to Australia and to China will nave been successfully submerged, and that in 1872 a cable will be laid from California to the Sandwich Islands, Japan and China thus completing telegraphic communications. thus completing telegraphic communication aroun the world. OYRUS W. FIELD. WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 23, 1870.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 23, 1870.

SIR JAMES ANDERSON TO CYRUS W. PIELD.

LONDON, June 23, 1870.

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESq.—The company is now as sembling. Your message is six hours old. We mean to hurrah when you get your cable across the Pacific, and mean to have you give us a cheer. The Prince of Wales will be present to-night. The presof India will telegraph to the press of New York as soon as they are up.

FIELD TO ANDERSON.

soon as they are up.

FIELD TO ANDERSON.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1870.

SIR JAMES ANDERSON—Your message of this evening was received by me before five o'clock this evening.

The moon. I am to dine with some friends this evening, when we will drink your health and wish prosperity to all those who have contributed to add another link in that telegraph cable which will soon be completed around the globe. And I hope it will prove a blessing to all the nations of the earth, which it will bring into communication with each other.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

THE PRINCE OF WALES TO PRESIDENT GRANT.
LONDON, June 23, 1870.
The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Washin

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Washinglois.—
I feel sure you will rejoice with me on the completion this evening of submarine telegraphic communication between America, Great Brittain and
India. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Washington, June 23, 1870.

His Hoyal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES.—

Your desnatch of this evening is received. America
and Great Britain have reason to feel gratified at the
successful connection of the Far East with them by
submarine cable.

The above desnatch was read amid great analysis.

The above despatch was read amid great applause New Railroad , Enterprise.

Rocks, forty miles, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio Rallroad, has just been placed under contract to be finished in a year.

The Florida and Havana Mails. The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads met to-day and heard the report of Mr. Gilbert, who was appointed a sub-committee to consult with the Postmaster General with reference to the route. The committee determined to draw up and report a bill giving the sea postages on all letters General thought it the quicker and as certain route

all the mails should be sent that way. The Governor of Utah Weakening. Governor Shaffer, of Utah, in a letter to a gentleman in this city, says that upon the passage of the Polygamy bill depends his efficiency in office. He admits that the peculiar institution is much weaker than it was before the days of railroads, but still Young and his followers act with great arrogance. The Nulsances Opposite the Brooklyn Marine

Barracks. The naval board to whom was referred the allegation of the alleged nuisance of the manufacturing establishment opposite the Brooklyn marine barracks reported to-day to the Secretary of the Navy that there was great justification for the complaint made by Lieutenant Colonel Broome, and that the complaint was properly made to the United

States Court with a view to an abatement of the

Land Surveys in California Confirmed Upon application of Charles A. Merritt, attorney of the Board of Trustees of Santa Barbara county California, the Commissioner of the General Land Office decides that the survey of the Pueblo lands of Santa Barbara, approved February 27, 1868, shall stand as the correct survey.

Pay of Civil Engineers in the Navy.

meeting this morning and determined to alter the Navy Pay bill so as to give to civil er gineers at the navy yards the same pay as professors of mathe

Nominations by the President. The President sent the following nominations to

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—
Jared Benson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second district of Minnesota; Byron G. Davids, Assessor for New Mexico; Whitam Bell. Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Mississippi; William J. Pollock, Collector for the First district of Pennsylvania.

To be Postmasters—George N. Bingham, Rockville, Conn.; P. L. Earnest, Ottawa, Kansas; H. S. Towne, Ripon, Wis.; H. D. O'Brien, St. Anthony Falls, Minn.

Newstations Confirmed.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following

nations:—

George J. Stannard to be collector of customs for the district of Vermont; Victor C. Berringer, of North Carolina, Benjamin V. Abbott, of New York, and Charles P. James, of the District of Columbia, to be commissioners under the act to provide for the revision of the consolidation of the statutes of the United States.

Faymaster John H. Stevenson to be advanced fifteen numbers in his grade for extraordinary heroism during the late rebellion.

Jarea Benson to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the second district of Minnesota.

Fostmasters—H. P. Strong, Befolt, Wis.; H. S. Towne, Ripon, Wis.; Charles T. Fleming, Freehold, N. J.; H. B. Jagger, Hudson, Wis.

Weekly Customs Receipts.

The following were the customs receipts for the

The following were the customs receipts for the week ending June 18 at the below mentioned ports:-
 New York
 \$2,257,000

 Boston
 296,677

 Philadelphia
 239,147

Total Receipts and Expenditures of the United States from 1789 to 1869.

As already stated in these despatches, Mr. Saville, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, has been giving his books an overhauling, in order to discover the true condition of the accounts of the government.

Although the details will not nave been completed for some weeks, the following is an official statement of the aggregate results of the investigation:—

Total receipts of the United States from all sources covered into the Treasury from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1809. \$10,980,021,357

Total expenditures of the United States government by warrants from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1869. 10,791,085,059

170,023

Balance per finance report \$155,680,340
Deposited with the States
in 1836 \$28,101,644
Warrants outstanding on
June 30, 1869 \$5,204,312

The following shows the condition of the approprintions at the end of 1869, and forms the basis o tne present new regime of doing business:-

the present rew régime of doing business:—
General account of appropriations. \$102,389,981
To sundries, being balances of appropriations on hard June 30, 1869:—
To treasury proper \$9,554,383
To war, civil. \$478,394
To customs. 2,304,401
To Interior, civil. 3,576,954
To diplomatic. 1,063,460
To public debt. 131,506
To internal revenue. 1,132,804
To War. 41,548,477
To Navy. 16,007,154
To interior 20,532,453

The Harch-Babrock Report Postponed. The special investigating committee in the Hatch-sabcock case have concluded not to report until Saturday. There are still some finishing touches necessary to the completion of the document.

The Cuban Question Under a New Phase.

The Cuban question, as matured for legislation in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, came

forth to-day and was received with little or no sense tion in the Senate. The propositions, as embodied in the resolutions, were warmly endorsed by all the republican members of the committee. It is under stood that a slight dissent was entertained by Mr. in committee. It was at first intended to state the sense of the people by directly declaring that the imitated by the Cubans in self-defence, or, as might be said, lex talionis. After this point had been well considered it was determined that this form of presenting the issue would be mittee say that they did not wish to make any direct inities say that they did not wish to make any direct charges against Spain. The resolutions embody, in many features, the principles set forth by Senator Morton some time since in his speech on neutrality. It was intended to act upon the resolutions to-day, but owing to an objection by Mr. Casserly they went over until to morrow.

Commander George Brown, who took the rebel ram Stonewall to Japan and has been on duty in this city for some time, will leave here to-morrow for his home in Indiana, to await orders.

Dr. Newman is at present busily engaged in com-pleting his reply to Elder Pratt's rejoinder on the polygamy question. The reverend doctor has writ-ten to know from Salt Lake City whether his written reply will be considered as cancelling the proposed discussion in Salt Lake City, or whether the original programme will be carried out. Dr. Newman is ready to leave so as to arrive in August. He proposes three sermons on each side, to be de livered alternately. He has received a number of requests to tarry and preach at different points or

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1870.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., chairman of the Com mittee on Foreign Relations, reported a series of resolutions as a substitute to the House resolution in relation to the contest between the Cuban insurgents and the government of Spain. He asked the imme diste consideration of the report. The resolution of the committee were read, as follows:-

diate consideration of the report. The resolutions of the committee were read, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS DECLAIING THE SENTIMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES CONCENING SPAIN AND HER ISLAND OLDNIES LYING IN AMERICAN WATERS. Resolved, That the people of the United States cannot hear with indifference the reports of barbarous outrages which reach them constantly from the neighboring island of Cuba; that they protest against the repetition of such acts, whether by the Spanish government or the insurgent seeking independence; that they denounce with indignation the shooting of captives taken with arms in their hands as a violation of the first principles of civilization and contrary to the pracedent happing established on the North American continent; and in the name of humanity they solemnly insist that these things shall cease.

Resolved, That the people of the United States are pained of the shall be pretented on the state of terminating this pretented by the shall upheld in the laims the pretention of property in man is still upheld in the sinat the pretention of property in man is still upheld in the sinat the pretention of property in man is still upheld in the sinat the pretention of property in man is still upheld in the sinat the pretention of property in man is still upheld in the sinat the pretention of property in man is still upheld in the size of protect in the spanish of the Spanish call of the size of good neighborhood, ask that slavery shall cease at once.

Resolved, That the United States, being once colonies, achieved independence by successful resistance to the European Colony of the Spanish government by violence and blood to maintain continent, all of which have achieved independence begins to sir in the neighboring coincies of Great Britain; that these instances, in harmony with the spirit of the age, teach us that the day of

the government of Spain.

Mr. Cassr ally (dem.) of Cal., said, in view of the great imr ortance of the subject, he objected to its consider ation until the resolutions were printed.

Mr. JUNNER said the resolutions had been thour ally considered in the committee, and that Mr. all the said the resolutions had been though all the committee, and that Mr. all the said the resolutions were laid over and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Casserly refused to withdraw his objection, and the resolutions were laid over and ordered to be printed.

and the resolutions were laid over and ordered to be printed.

COOLIE LABOR CONTRACTS.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., moved to take up the bill to prevent the enforcement of Chinese coolie contracts for servile labor.

Mr. CASSERLY gave notice of his intention to amend the bill in some very objectionable features, and asked further time for that purpose.

Mr. STEWART remarked that each day lessened the probability of passing the bill, while these Chinese importations were increasing.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., referred to the importance of the question as occupying the altention of the best minds of our day. He thought the introduction of Chinese element was too recent for any reliable acduction as to the consequences likely to ensue. He thought such differences would better adjust themselves by being let alone for a white.

Mr. Stewart finally agreed to withdraw his motion temporarily.

Mr. Stewart's notion for a wonte.

Mr. Stewart finally agreed to withdraw his motion temporarily.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., said the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) was forced, by the objections made by the Senators on the other side of the chamber to let the bill go over, but he hoped he would call it up to-morrow, or as soon as possible, and press it to a vote. The time for action had surely come when Congress should arrest the importation of servile labor, either to take the place of the emancipated men of the South or the working men of the Nouth. He was opposed to casting a dragnet over the world and gathering up the degraded portion of mankind to reduce the price of labor and degrade the working men of the United States.

Mr. Stewart's motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohlo, moved to limit the debate on amendments to the tax bill to five minutes to each momber.

Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Ohlo, objected, as the bill was the most important and comprehensive of the session.

was the most important and comprehensive of the session.

Mr. SHERMAN considered his motion justified by the rapid approach of the end of the session, and said he would press a vote on it to-morrow.

At a quarter-past one the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce taxation, &c., the question being upon the sections relating to the income tax.

Mr. Scorr, (rep.) of Pa., in the course of a lengthy argument against relention of the tax, said the principle.

Mr. Scorr, (rep.) of Pa., in the course of a lengthy argument against retention of the tax, said the principle upon which it was urged that it would discriminate against the rich in favor of the poor was anticipled by the result of such a principle would entitle one class of persons, who paid the largest amount of taxation, to a larger share of representation in the government. It was a tax upon the toil and industry of the country, upon the man whose entire income did not exceed the expense of educating and maintaining his family, while it practically compelled the honest men of the country to pay the taxes of the dishonest. He proceeded to show the disparity in the collection of the tax between different sections, the State of New York paving nearly one-third of the whole smount collected. Mr. Buckingham, (rep.) of Conn., opposed the tax

Collected.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, (rep.) of Conn., opposed the tax as unepual and inquisitorial.

Mr. Batard spoke of its unconstitutionality, and favored the direct taxation of government bonds, remarking that they had been uniairly exempt from the burdens of State and municipal taxation imposed upon all other property, and which were equally necessary for their protection.

Mr. Thusman opposed the tax as a burden exclusively upon the consumer.

Mr. Morton, (rep.) of Ind., defended the income tax as the best exponent of the productive property of the country, and most just and equitable of all taxes. Its exceptional hardships were incident to every system of taxation, while far less numerous. He held that there was no argument against the income tax which did not apply with greater force against every other kind of tax.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., argued that the income tax was the most indefensible and pernicious of all the taxes. Its supporters would have to answer for their votes on the stump.

Mr. Colle, (rep.) of Cal., said the operation of the tax in California was grossly unequal; that Ohio, with six times the population and wealth of California, paid but a tride more of tax. The Finance Committee proposed a reduction of fourteen millions and the House a further reduction by increasing the exemption to two thousand dilars. The total amount was, therefore, a matter of but a few millions, and it could be dispensed with entirely to better advantage than other taxes.

At a quarter after four o'clock, after a short executive session, the Senate took a recess thil eventure.

Evening Session.

Evening Session.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

At half-past seven o'clock the senate resumed consideration of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill as the special order of the evening.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., concluded the reading of his report, setting forth in detail alleged discreditable transactions in connection with the sale of the bonds of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company, and to show General Fremont's complicity with the various false representations made by the agents of the company, and the consequent impropriety of introducing his name as one of the incorporators in the present bill.

the company, and the consequent impropriety of introducing his name as one of the incorporators in the present bill.

Mr. Rick, (rep.) of Ark., explained that the new list of incorporators, which included some eighty additional incorporators of the highest integrity, was the result of a combination of rival interests.

Mr. Sherman advised the friends of the bill to discountenance any personal controversy concerning General Fremont and the management of the El Paso road as endangering the Texas Pacific enterprise. He referred to the importance of the road as a much needed means of communication, and remarked that the land grant was less than had been given to any road of similar length, in view of the sterile character of the lands in the section of country through which the road would pass.

Mr. Trusbull, called attention to the fact that the Mr. TRUMBUL called attention to the fact that the corporators were, under the bill, mere stock commissioners, and could have no vote in the company as stockholders. He thought too much importance had been attached to their names.

Measts Nye, Trumbull, Cameron and Warner expressed their appreciation of General Fremont's character and referred to his civil and military record.

orvi.
Mr. Howard replied by a further criticism of the Memphis and El Paso scheme and General Fremont's standing in connection therewith.

After a discussion of four hours' duration the After a discussion of four hours' duration the Senate, at half-past eleven o'clock, adopted Mr. Nye's amendment providing for a new set of corporators, headed by General Fremont, making the total number, with those already in the bill, 118. The vote was yeas 31, nays 6.

A brief discussion ensued upon the gauge of the road, and at twelve o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1870.

Mr. HAY, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to pay pensioner the 3d of March, 1865, and the 6th of June, 1866, by reason of their being in civil service of the govern ment, the amount of pensions so withheld. Passed.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT. The House then took up, as the unfinished business of yesterday, the Senate amendment to the bill to provide for the appotionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States, the question being on Mr. Judd's motion to concur, on which he moved the previous question.

Mr. MARSHALL, (dem.) of Ill., appealed to his colleague to let him offer an amendment.

Mr. Judd, (rep.) of Ill., declined to withdraw the previous question.

previous question.

Mr. Marshall hoped the previous question would not be seconded, as it was an outrage to pass the bull not be seconded, as it was an outrage to pass the bill in its present form.

The previous question was not seconded, by 71 to

not be seconded. as it was an outrage to pass the bill in its present form.

The previous question was not seconded, by 71 to 81.

Mr. Marshall then offered an amendment providing that in the election by general ticket, of two or more members in one state, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidates as there are representatives to be thus elected, or may distribute the same among the candidates as he sees fit, and that the candidates highest in votes shall be declared duy elected. He regarded the bill in its present shape as a violation of republican government and an outrage on the people. He would not undertake to argue the propriety of repealing the present mode of electing members by single districts, although he was inclined to believe that the system of free or cumulative voting was destined to supersede it. Under the cumulative system no party machinery or party trickery or frand could deprive minorities of the voice they were entitled to in selecting representatives. The correctness of the principle was unquestionable and this was an opportunity for testing it and putting it in operation. For instance, there would be three members to be elected on general ballot in the State of New York when there were 600,000 voters. Under the present system these three members would all be of the same party, and consequently the parties being nearly equal some 300,000 voters would be uncerpresented, and consequently practically disfranchised. But if the system which he proposed were adopted the minority could agree on one man for whom it could cast all its votes. As it is each voter had to vote for each of his three candidates, whereas, under the plan proposed, he could cast his three votes for the one man. This would insure the representation of the minority. He argued at some length in support of his proposition.

Mr. Cox. (dem.) of N. Y., advocated the amendment and stated the arguments on which the principle was based.

Mr. Hislack, (dem.) of Ind., was opposed to any system of apportionment that

Mr. HALDEMAN, (dem.) of Pa., declared his adhe-Mr. Haldewan, (dens) of the declared his addression to the principle of cumulative suffrage or free voting, as the present system was becoming more and more unpopular, and the Congress resulting from it more and more degraded. Within two days this House, which had created a certain set of constituencies in the South, had felt itself compelled to

override practical law and refuse to receive the worthy representative of a fitting constituency. Should the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois be adopted many of his objections to the increase of the number of representatives to three hundred would be obviated.

Mr. Lafin, (rep.) of N. Y., opposed the amendment as one involving the most important rights of the people, and as having not been considered by a committee, but spring on the House as the proposition of one member. He also opposed the increased representation provided for in the Senate amendments.

ments.

Mr. SMITH, (dem.) of Oregon, sustained the amendment, and mentioned as a practical illustration of the principle the fact that in the late election of judiciary in New York the minority was allowed to select one-third of the number.

Mr. Cox mentioned as a further illustration of it the fact that in the election of thirty-two delegates at large to the recent New York Constitutional Convention each voter was allowed to vote for only sixteen delegates. That was at least an approximation to the principle.

vention each voter was allowed to vote for only sixteen delegates. That was at least an approximation to the principle.

Mr. Waid, (rep.) of N. Y., suggested that the best and easiest hing to be done in the matter was to non-concur in the Senate amendments and let the whole subject go to a good conference committee.

Mr. Judd was opposed to the engrating of the principle on this bill, and advocated the propriety of equalizing representation by increasing the number of members, as proposed in the Senate bill.

Mr. Bingham, (rep.), or oblio, opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Marshall on constitutional grounds, the people of each State having full control of the matter, without intimating that it would not be wise for the people to adopt that very plan.

Mr. Niblack inquired why it had not been left to the people of the States to carry out the fifteenth constitutional amendment. (Laughler on the democratic side.)

Mr. Bingham—The gentleman might as well say why not leave to the people of the sverai States to carry out every grant in the constitution. Mr. Bingham every grant in the constitution. Mr. Bingham even on to argue on the necessity of reapportionment, so as to give representation to the eighteen hundred thousand colored people who were allowed representation, by the abolition of the three-fifths clauses.

Mr. Maynard, grep.) of Tenn., opposed the amend-

hundred thousand colored people who were allowed representation, by the abolition of the three-fifths claues.

Mr. MATNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., opposed the amendment as proposing a system which would more than once be controlled by political machinery. It would be to give king caucus a power he never had before.

After further discussion by Messrs, Allison, Hoar, and Beck and other members, Mr. Judo moved the previous question and rejected all appeals to withdraw it, but the House again refused to second it.

Mr. Scofield, (rep.) of Pa., then moved to refer the bill and amendments to the Judiciary Committee. The real question, he said, seemed to be lost sight of, and that was whether there should be an apportionment oftener than once in ten years. The bill proposed a reapportionment in eight years. That was one question which he wished to have considered by the Judiciary Committee. Another question was whether the apportionment should not be made by Congress itself, not by a mathematical agent—the Secretary of the Interior—as this bill proposed. Another question to be considered was that embodied in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Marshall). As to the argument of Mr. Bincham, that this bill was required to do justice to the black voter of the South, he said that instoad of giving them power for self-protection and real representation, it would only enlarge the power of the men who wronged and oppressed them. He remembered that at the close of the war, whenever any great wrong was to be done in the house, it was done in the amen of the solders, and now, that that was played out, whenever any fraud was to be perpetrated it was to be done in the name of the solders, and now, that that was played out, whenever any fraud was to be perpetrated it was to be done in the name of the solders.

Mr. Lafeln inquired of Mr. Judd whether the motion of reference.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of Me., argued in favor of the motion of reference.

Mr. Lafiln inquired of Mr. Judd whether the House did not, on June 18, 1870, after a full discussion and in a full House, defeat a bill of a character like this by a vote of 64 to 104, and did not after-wards, in a thin House, without notice, without discussion, after the same had been privately engrossed, contrary to all precedent, pass such a bill by a vote of 86 to 84; and did he call that proper, deliberate, manly legislation.

Mr. Judd et all precedent, pass such a bill by a vote of 86 to 84; and did he call that proper, deliberate, manly legislation.

Mr. Judd et all precedent, pass such a bill by a vote of 86 to 84; and did he call that proper, deliberate, manly legislation.

Mr. Judd et and was taken at a time when the House knew the same question was contained in the census bill then pending. Subsequently the sections to the census bill, to which the questions applied, were stricken out, which made it necessary for him to introduce a similar bill, which was discussed and passed by the House. He argued that a reference of the bill, at this period of the session, was tantamount to its defeat.

no introduce a similar bill, which was discussed and passed by the House. He argued that a reference of the bill, at this period of the session, was tantamount to its defeat.

Mr. Van Wygk, (rep.) of N. Y., spoke in opposition to the bill and in favor of its reference.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of ill., spoke in support of the bill and attributed the opposition to it to a combination between the protectionists and the democrat; the former believing that the additional members to which the Northwest would be entitled would not vote for taxing pins and needles, and the latter knowing that these additional members would be republicans.

Mr. Poland, (rep.) of Vt., denied that there was any such combination as that alleged by the gentleman from lilinois (Mr. Logan), who put so much rambow into the constitution as well as everything else. Why should this bill be passed now—because, it was said there was an inequality in representation? It had been so before: there has always been an inequality, particularly towards the end of each decade, he believed that the constitution never contemplated that there should ever be an apportionment until after the census was taken, and that its should be made by Congress.

Mr. Rt., (rep.) of N. H., offered an amendment providing that the representation of any State should not be diminished in the Forty-second Congress.

The discussion having closed, the vote was taken on referring the bill and amendments to the Judicary Committee, and they were so referred—yeas 98, nays 95. This is regarded as equivalent to the defeat of the bill, the Judicary Committee standing No. 10 on the list of committees to be called, and it being unlikely that it will be reached this session. The vote was a sectional, not a party one, the members from the West and South voting against reference, and those from the Middle and Eastern States for reference. There were some iew exceptions to the rule.

Mr. Mannard moved to reconsider the vote.

The motion was agreed to reconsider the vote.

The motion was agreed to —yeas 97, nays 95.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass., from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate amendment to the Georgia bill with a snostitute. He explained that the substitute was the same as the bills for Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, with the single addition of giving those four States the right to organize the militia. He proposed to have it debated for the rest of the day and in an evening session, and to let the vote be taken to-morrow morning.

Mr. Dawzes, (rep.) of Mass., referred to the diversity of opinion on the subject of Georgia in the Reconstruction Committee, in the House, and between the House and Senate, and esked what hope there was to raise that State out of its present position. He hoped that Congress might be able to devise some measure, even though it be a concession, which would end the controversy. He did not want to have it said that Congress was in session for eight months, and yet could not agree upon an act in relation to Georgia. He had therefore prepared a substitute, recognizing the fact that Georgia had ratified the amendments to the constitution, was entitled to representation, and was authorized to organize military for her defence.

The substitute naving been read from the Clerk's desk,

Mr. Butler said he would not antagonize the sub-

authorized to organize military for her defence.

The substitute having been read from the Clerk's desk,
Mr. Butlers said he would not antagonize the substitute of his colleague, but would allow it to be offered.

Mr. Chesna, (rep.) of Pa., offered a substitute, declaring that the State of Georgia having compiled with the reconstruction acts, and the fourteenth and afteenth amenoments to the constitution of the United States having been ratified in good faith by a legal Legislature of said State, it is hereby declared that the State of Georgia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Fansworth, (rep.) of Ill., objected to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) yielding to have amendments offered unless he surrendered the floor, and claimed that when he did surrender the floor he (Farnsworth) was entitled to it, for in fact he represented the majority of the Reconstruction Committee.

The Spraker remarked that in that case the gentleman (Farnsworth) ought to have reported the bill.

Mr. Farnsworth stated that he was authorized by the majority of the committee to report an amendment.

Mr. Woodward, (dem.) of Pa., stated that a ma-

Mr. Parnsworth stated that he was duthorized by the majority of the committee to report an amendment.

Mr. Woodward, (dem.) of Pa., stated that a majority of the committee had suthorized Mr. Farnsworth to present a report, and that the case before the chair was the case of the majority trying to get before the House the report of that majority.

The Spraker stated that he understood the gentleman from Massachusetts to be authorized to make the report which he had made, and asked whether that fact was challenged.

Mr. Brox, (dem.) of Ky., said he challenged, and stated that the chairman of the committee (Mr. Butler) had made the report truly as far as he had gone. He had been authorized to make that report, but he had been instructed at the same time to have the report of Mr. Farnsworth presented, which was, in fact, the report of the majority. He added that eight of the committee, at first, voted for the report of the chairman, and seven against it. One of the eight, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Upson), afterwards changed his vote and voted for the substitute in the hands of Mr. Farnsworth, but was unwilling, lest it might be deemed a reflection on the chairman, to take the bill ont of his hands.

The Spraker asked Mr. Beck whether he raised the point that the gentleman from Massachusetts was not authorized to make the report.

the point that the gentleman from Massachusetts was not authorized to make the report. Mr. Beck said that the chairman was not autho-rized to make it by itself without stating the other

rized to make it by itself without stating the other condition.

The SPEAKER stated that was the only point on which he could rule, as to whether the report was authorized to be made.

Various amendments were offered by unanimous consent, which, with the bill and substitute, were ordered to be printed; and it was agreed that the previous question would be seconded at two o'clock to-merrow.

The House then, regardless of the appeals of Mr. Dawes to go on with an appropriation bill, some members saying it was too hot to sit longer, adjurned.

Journed.

A LUSUS NATURE.—A Cincinnati paper says:—
"The wife of Mr. Thomas Turner, a colored man residing on Observatory road, is said to have given birth to a child about one year ago whose head now measures thirty-three inches in diameter and weighs twenty-five pounds. It was only within the past few weeks that the remarkable cranial development began, and for several weeks the head of the youthful Webster has increased at the rate of a half inch per week. The body plods along at the usual speed." But how did they get at the weight of the head distinct from the body r

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT NARRAGANSET PARK.

Third Day of the June Meeting-Large and Brilliant Attendance-Lady Augusta Wins the 2:50 Purse, and Idol the Purse for Horses that Never Beat 2:27.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. June 23, 1870. The weather this morning wise gloomy, with slight sprinklings of rain at intervals, out notwithstanding the danger to fancy tollets, at the time operations mense gathering of ladies and gentlemen present— many more than on either of the previous days. The track was in better order than it had before been during the meeting, and fast time was looked for but considerable disappointment was experienced in that respect. There were two races on the card, the first being for horses that had never beaten 2:50, for a purse of \$2,000, which was divided into three parts, the first horse receiving \$1,300, the second \$500 and the third \$200.

There were seven entries for this race, four of which came to the post. These were J. L. Doty's brown mare Lady Augusta, M. Rodin's bay gelding Charley Green, E. A. Roberts' bay mare Lady Emily and S. S. Dorsey's bay stallion Fancy Golddus Lady Augusta was the favorite at two to one over the field at the start, and subsequently the odds were increased in her favor. She won the race very easily in three straight hears, proving herself a speedy and trotter. This race did not seem to excite much interest among the spectators, as they viewed it as rather a one-sided affair, which it really was.

The second trot was for a purse of \$3,000, for horses that had never trotted better than 2:27; the third \$300. There were ten entries for this event and eight starters. These were L. B. Brown's chestnut gelding Locust, John H. Harbeck's gray gelding Surprise. Dan Mace's chestout mare Idol. C. Hill's chestnut gelding William H. Taylor, L. S. Lorillard's gray gelding Carroll, Daniel Pffer's bay stallion H. W. Genet, William H. Woodruff's bay gelding Shepherd Knapp, Jr., and Hiram Woodruff's black mare Jessie Wales. In the pool selling, Idol had the call, Surprise being the second selling for nearly as much as any of the horses ex-cept Idol. This was before the start, but afterwards dol grew in greater favor, and being pressed closely by Jessie Wales in the second heat some doubts be gan to be feit by the betters of the long odds on the ult. Idol won the race in three straight heats. The following are the details of the day's sport:-

result. Idol won the race in three straight heats. The following are the details of the day's sport:—

First Heat.—Fancy Golddust won the pole, Lady Augusta the second place, Charley Green third and Lady Emily outside. At the seventh attempt they were started, Fancy Golddust leading, Lady Augusta second, Charley Green third and Lady Emily fourth. Lady Augusta soon cut out the work and showing the others the way went to the quarter-pole in thirty-eight seconds. Augusta led three lengths to the half-mile pole in 1:15, Charley Green second, Fancy Golddust third and Lady Emily fourth, the two latter far behind. Augusta kept the gap open part of the way around the lower turn, but approaching the homestretch Charley Green closed rapidly on her and was near to her wheel when they came into the stretch. A vigorous struggle then ensued between them and lasted until they reached the score, Lady Augusta finally winning by a length and a half, Charley Green second. Lady Emily was beaten ninety yards and Fancy Golddust distanced. Time of the heat—2:31.

Second Heat.—The horses had a very even send-off; but Lady Augusta soon went to the front and led three lengths to the quarter pole in thirty-Reven seconds; Charley Green second, one length in front of Lady Emily. Lady Augusta was four lengths ahead at the naif-mile pole in 1:13, Charley Green second, two lengths in front of Lady Emily. Lady Augusta was four lengths ahead at the naif-mile pole in 1:13, Charley Green second, two lengths in front of Lady Emily. Lady Augusta was four lengths ahead at the naif-mile pole in 1:13, Charley Green second, six lengths and came in a winner of the heat on a log in 2:304, Charley Green second, six lengths in front of Lady Emily.

Third Heat.—The horses were pretty even when the word was given, but Lady Augusta immediately broke up and lell to the rear. At the quarter pole

Taird Heat.—The horses were pretty even when the word was given, but Lady Angusta immediately broke up and fell to the rear. At the quarter pole Lady Emily and Lady Angusta were head and head in thirty-six seconds and a half, the latter having rotted very fast around the turn. Lady Angusta then went in front and passed the half-mile pole in 1:145, two lengths in front of Charley Green, who had given Lady Emily the go-by. Lady Angusta come home a winner by two lengths. Charley Green second, Lady Emily fifty yards behind. Time of the heat—2:32. The following is a SUMMARY.

NARRAGANSET PARK, CRANSTON, R. I., June 23.—Purse \$2,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:50—\$1,300 to Brst, \$500 to second, and \$200 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

harness. J. L. Doty entered br. m. Lady Augusta.... 1 1

idan George G. Thayer entered b. g. Twang..... Quarter. Half. 1:14 1:12% 1:18 Second heat 37
Third heat 37

NARRAGANSET PARK TO-DAY.

The Great Race and What the Stay-at-

Homes Think of it. D To-day, the last of the meeting, there will be trotted for at Narraganset Park purses Nos. 7 and s. The former is of \$2,500, for horses that never trotted better than 2:32, so divided that the first will receive \$1,650, the second \$800 and the third \$250. For this there are nine entries. The latter

purse, of \$5,000, is for all horses—\$3,500 to first, \$1,000 to second and \$500 to the third. An additional premium of \$2,500 is conditionally added to the purse, and will be given to the winner of any heat that makes it in time better than 2:17%. Entered for this are the four great trotters—bay mare Goldsmith Maid, bay mare American Girl, bay mare Lady Thorn and the brown gelding George Palmer. It is expected that this race will prove intensely exciting, as the field of contending horses is a brilliant one, from which much in the way of fast time is anticipated. It will be witnessed in all probability, if the weather is pleasant, by as large a concourse as ever gathered on a trotting park. In this city last evening pools were sold on this trot, but it was evident that the stay-at-home turfites were puzzled to select between the Maid and Thorn, and consequently were very cautious. In some instances Lady Thorn was the favorite, even against the field, while in others the Maid was the favorite, at slight odds. Of several pools sold the following is a fair sample:—Goldsmith Maid.

**20 20 46 19 Lady Thorn **20 20 46 19 Lady Thorn 20 20 46 8 George Palmer 6 6 10 3 American Girl 6 5 10 2

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Exercises Yesterday-Award of Prizes-Conferring of Degrees.

The Grand Opera House was crowded yesterday by a thoroughly fashionable audience, on the occasion of the commencement of the New York University. The ladies were in the majority, and perfumed fans, in constant motion, aided the exquisite flowers which everywhere appeared, to give the place an odor of rich sweetness.

CHANCELLOR FERRIS
presided. There were also on the stage Peter
Cooper, John C. Green, President Barnard, of Columbia College; Rev. Dr. Canfield, Rev. R. Campbell, General Foster, Rabbi Isaacs, Rev. D. Arkman, Rev. Dr. Murphy, Rev. Dr. Zabriskie, Rev. Robert Lowry, Rev. Mr. Phroner, &c. The following was the ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Music Overture to Oberon (Grafulla's Band).
Prayer by the Chancellor.
Latin Salutatory Oration—Eugene Saevenson, Paterson, New Jerse.

New Jersey City, N. J.

Dissertation—"Republics a Possibility"—S. Alex. Stevenson, New York city.

Oration—"Intrinsic Value of Cuiture"—James W. Long.
New York city.

Dissertation—"Novelties and Quackeries"—Richard H. Dissertation. "Northead full, Jr., New York city. Oration..."The Ancient Philosophy"...John Reid, New York Philosophical Oration—'The Man of the Period"—George Angrickie, Jersey City, N. J. Dissertation—'Charles Dickens"—George W. Hunt, Mount Dissertation—"Charles Dickens"—George W. Hunt, Mount Varnon, N. Y. Oration—"The Romantic"—Wm. H. Nichols, Brooklyn, L. I.

Vertion, N. T.

Oration—"The Romautie"—Wm. H. Nichols, Brooklyo, L. I.

Dissertation—"Progress"—Geo. C. Hunter, New York city.
Oration—"Cuba," with valedictory addressee—Howard D.
Woodruff, Paterson, N. J.

THE PRIZES—THE FRESHMAN CLASS.
The following received prizes:—Richard P. Messiter, as best in mathematics; honorably mentioned, Wm. H. Hoff, as best in Greek;
The sophomore Class.

To John R. Ream, as best in Greek; honorably mentioned, Maras D. Buel. To Maras D. Buel, as best in Latin; to Nathan Reeves Hart and Charles E. Nichols, as of equal merit, and best in mathematics. For best scholarship in English literature and essay writing, to Borden P. Bowne, Jr. For the greatest improvement in the first two years (Freshman and Sophomore), to John R. Beam. For greatest excellence in the entire course of four years, to Howard D. Woodruff. The Butler Eucleian prizes for best composition by members of the society, the first to Raiph Wardlaw Little, of junior class; the second to Theodore F. Burnham, of junior class;

DEGREES CONFERRED.

class; the second to Theodore F. Burnham, of junior class.

DEGREES CONFERRED.
Howard D. Woodruff, of Paterson, N. J.; Eugene Stevenson, Paterson, N. J.; John C. Vandeventer, Jersey City; Alexander W. Fraser, New York; John Reid, New York; Seerge W. Hunt, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Richard H. Bull, Jr., New York.

Bachellor in Science.

Walter H. Nichols, Brooklyn, L. L.; John H. Carli, Flushing, L. I.; George Zabriskie Hunter, New York, Diploma of special course.

George Zabriskie, Jersey City; Frank W. Handford, Williamsburg, L. I.; Lewis H. Sayre, New York; L. Mercelith Maxwell, Bloomfield, N. J.; Arthur B. Waring, Yonkers; James M. Denton, Jamaica, L. L.; Henry L. Tomilinson, New York.

John H. Carll, Flushing, L. L.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOFHY.

Iverson Graves, M. D., Georgia,
MASTER IN Afres.

Charles R. Barnes, A. B., of class of 1862; Alfred Koon Laapher, of class of 1864; Alfred V. C. Johnson, of class of 1867; James Dow McVey, of class of 1867.

A. B. Defrece, of class of 1867.

son, of class of 1867; James Dow McVey, of class of 1867.

***MASTER IN SCIENCE.**

A. B. Defrece, of class of 1867.

Doctor in Medicine.

W. F. Bacon, Connecticut; Fred. R. S. Drake, Connecticut; Geo. D. Hersey, New Jersey; Jacob P. Killian, Virginia; E. M. Rogers, Wisconsin; C. C. Rogers, England; James L. Sample, Mississippi; J. Horace Tracy, Ohio; C. H. Jerrington, New Jersey.

Bacheldor of Law.

George Bell. A. B.; Morris Dilienbeck, Augustus H. Drury, Randolph Guggenkelmer, Charles Mc-Ewen, W. H. Morse, A. B.; John B. Otis, A. B.; W. G. Peccham, A. B.; James H. Rogers, A. B.; James T. Stewart, Eugene Stevenson, A. B.

DOCTOR IN PHILOSOPHY.—George W. Clarke, A. M., New York; Rev. George R. Enther, Franklin, N. J.

L. D. W. A. Mastin, D. D. President of the Unit.

lin, N. J.
LL. D.—W. A. Martin, D. D., President of the versity of Pekin, China; Cyrus Hambiin, D. President of Robert College, Constantinople; Ilam Blackwood, D. D., Philadelphia; Hugh Lei Bond, Baltimore, Md.; Richard L. Larrimore, Nyork.
D. D.—Rev. Gilbert Morgan, South Carollina; F. William Neil, New Brunswick, N. J.; Rev. Will H. Steele, Newark, N. J.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY CONVOCATION AT NEWARK. Pursuant to canon nine, enacted at the last New Jersey Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church,

the Convocation of Newark, comprising representatives from the churches in the counties of Sussex, Pas saic, Bergen, Warren, Morris, Essex and Hudson, met at Trinity church in Newark yesterday. The proceedings opened with prayer, after which a sermon was preached by Rev. J. N. Stansbury, of Newark, eminently suited to the occasion and the subject of missionary work. "There was a beggar laid at his gate, full of sores," from St. Luke, sixteenth chapter, were the words of his text. The reverend gentleman suggested, in simple yet forcible language, that in the crowded cities of the diocese there were many beggars who could and should be reclaimed. In fine, his argument was in favor of letting charities begin at home first. The Holy Communion was administered by Bishop Odenheimer. Rev. Messrs. Farrington, Holley, Williams, Carter and Meier Smith participated in the offices. The service ended, the Convocation was called to order by the Bishop. Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodge was appointed Dean, The roll of clergy, read by Rev. Mr. Farrington, showed that nearly forty clergymen were secretary, and Rev. Dr. Meier Smith, Treasurer. A code of by-laws, prepared by Rev. Messrs. Merritt, of Morristown, Gray, of Bergen Point, and Dr. Costee, of Bloomheilt, were adopted. A resolution was passed that lay delegates may be appointed meanwhile by the rectors of parishes. Various committees were appointed for different objects connected with the missionary work. At a call'HERS Wim We Staffall. sermon was preached by Rev. J. N. Stansbury, of

SOUTHERS WINGER'S BUSEAU The Southern Women's Bureau-a society formed

for the assistance of Southern women who desire education in the various arts and professions, and also to aid those already sufficiently cultured in procuring proper opportunities for the ex-ercise of this culture, and with a design of rendering such counsel, aid and information as shall, make the active life of cultured workingwomen a make the active life of cultured workingwomen a blessing to themselves and redound to the honor of all womanhood—met in the Cooper Institute yesterday alternoon, at three o'clock. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. C. Fowier Wells, who, having read the constitution and by-laws, introduced Mrs. Burns, a Southern lady, to the society. This lady spoke of the erroneous ideas of most people in regard to Southern women. She is pictured in their minds as reclining on a sofa or under a snady tree, while slaves cool her brow with gently waving fans. In fact, the r idea of a Southern woman could not be disassociated from luxurious lifeness. While there had been a class reveiling in laxury there had also been a class reveiling in laxury there had also been a class who had worked as hard as any women in the world in their household and the care of the welfare of their slaves. But the idea of labor in another's service was to all Southern people degrading; consequently none worked but those compolied to by lack of slaves. This being the case these women had now, since the war, to be'educated to work for others. The lady conclined by asserting that the woman who attended to her household cares and economy was faily capable of filing the Presuent schalt.

Mrs. Wilbur then read some extracts from letters written her by Southern ladies asking advice as to the best manner of procuring a livelihood, and then apoke of the necessity of women becoming independent by their own exertions without previously asserting this independence. After this, a discussion on the equalization of wages between the saxes having a sizen, it was closed by Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Burns, the first saying that the reasor for this non-equalization was the unreliability of women, they being so apt, after their employers have tanglit them their vocations and they have become of some use, get married, and of course leave; while the last stated the cause to be "the slovenly and martistic manner of working of women." blessing to themselves and redound to the honor of